LIFE AT LONG BRANCH.

Many Occupying Cottages-Hotels Opening.

Long Branch, N. J., June 10 (Special) .- If insications count for anything, Long Branch will experience one of the best cottage seasons in is history, while the hotel men say that their engagements for July and August were never as good. This is particularly true at Hollywood and west End, where special preparations at a cost of many thousands of dollars have been made for the entertainment of summer visitors.

The Elberon Hotel opened up this week under management. Ex-United States Senator James Smith, Jr., who owns the house, has spent small fortune in fitting up the place, a new cafe and grillroom, called the Mignon Cafe, having wen added, while the hotel from top to bottom has been refurnished at a cost exceeding \$20,-000. Already a number of families are registered for the season. The proprietor, Ernest Frisours, has an electric buss running to and from the Elberon station.

The Hollywood Hotel, while entertaining ruests, will not officially open until next Thursday. Leon Cottentin, the manager, served the annual dinner to the Practitioners' Society of East Monmouth at the hotel on Thursday night. The annual convention of the State Medical Society will be held at the Hollywood on June 20 to 22. It is expected that upward of five hundred delegates will attend it.

The West End Hotel cottages opened for the season to-day under new management. George P. Jones, of Cairo, N. Y., succeeds Walter E. Hildreth in the management of the hotel and cottages. The hotel will open in two weeks. The Brighton Hotel will be under new management this sesson, J. L. Jaques, of Philadelphia, will succeed L. T. and J. T. MacDowell, who have managed the house for a number of years. Hotel Pannaci has been open since early April, and s doing a thriving business.

Notwithstanding the weather there has been a big influx of cottagers to the seashore this week. Practically all of the cottage owners are here, while those who rent summer villas, with hw exceptions, are occupying their seashore homes. Rentals continue good, and those who build houses to rent are happy over the outlook, there being only a few left to select from, and these will be taken at the first hot spell. Oakhurst is to have a Presbyterian chapel

The pretty little suburb of Elberon, which has numbered among its summer residents such well known men as W. Campbell Clark, William B. Kinney and Frederick T. Fredinghuysen, has formed a church society, with Professor Samuel D. Wiseman as chairman of the board of trustees. The new chanel will be erected on the

D. Wiseman as chairman of the board of trustees. The new chapel will be erected on the Wells lot, on the Deal road, adjoining the Oakhurst Graded School. The chapel will be built in the course of the summer.

In addition to the great midsummer attraction, the Monmouth County Horse Show, plans for which are now assuming definite shape, Long Branch is going to have a firemen's carnival this season. The date will be the second week in August, and following this will be the water carnival. It is expected that the affair

week in August, and following this will be the water carnival. It is expected that the affair will be made a State event.

All eyes are now fixed on the Beach and Park Commission. Tuesday is the date set for acquiring title to the Ocean House property by the city. Controller Walter S. Reed has been receiving bids for the disposal of \$150,000 worth of 4 per cent. bonds, which closed to-day. The money realized from this sale is to be used in raving for the Ocean House property and the paying for the Ocean House property and the erection of a casino. Mayor Francis, who is president of the Beach and Park Commission, is or record as saying that as soon as the deal is consummated and the money in hand the work of making the improvements will be started. Deeds continue to pour in from the Ocean front property owners, although it is believed that condemnation proceedings in many instances condemnation proceedings in many instances will be instituted before the city gets possession of the two mile beach front, which it proposes to improve at a total cost of \$400,000.

to improve at a total cost of \$400,000.

The late arrivals at the Elberon Hotel include Mr. and Mrs. Raiph Shainwald, ex-United States Senator and Mrs. James Smith, fr. Mr. and Mrs. Max Ottinger, Mr. and Mrs. Charles S. Hirsch, Mr. and Mrs. George Painter, Mr. and Mrs. Harvey Durand, Mr. and Mrs. Hugo Seligman, Judge and Mrs. Leo Dessar, Mr. and Mrs. August Oppenheim, of New-York.

Registered at Hotel Pannaci for the season are Mr. and Mrs. S. Stange, Mr. and Mrs. Harl Kahler, Mrs. William B. King, Mrs. William P. Fogarty, H. H. P. Skelley, E. J. Kelley, Thomas H. Hommell, Mr. and Mrs. J. Miller, M. N. Keller, and Mr. and Mrs. Julius Hammerslough, of New-York.

Following are some of the cottage arrivals

Following are some of the cottage arrivals this week: Mayor and Mrs. George B. Mc-Cleilan, the Cheyenne, in the Reservation Circle; John B. Dos Passos of New York the Garfield John R. Dos Passos, of New-York, the Garfield cottage, Ocean-ave., Elberon; ex-Governor Franklin Murphy, of Newark, Elberon; Harris C. Fahnestock, of New-York, Ocean-ave., Elberon; Edward Wasserman, of New-York, Ocean-ave. beron; Edward Wasserman, of New-York, Gedar-ave., Hollywood; Frederick Lewisohn, of New-York, Ocean-ave.; George H. Fearons, Takanassee Lake Drive; Jeremiah W. Curtis, Ocean-ave., West End; August Maas, of New-York, West End; Sol Lichtenstein, of New-York, West End; Stewart Shiletto, of Cincinnati, Ocean-ave., Elberon; Mrs. George T. Lewis, of Philadelphia, Elberon; W. Rosenberg, of New-York, Glasgow cottage, Norwood-ave.; Walter C. Taylor, of New-York, Bernheimer cottage, Elberon Square; A. S. Rossin, of New-York, Ocean-ave., Elberon; Mrs. M. Beckhart, of New-York, Elberon; F. B. Hurd, of New-York, Norwood Park; C. Asbury and C. H. Hyde, of Brooklyn; W. Engeman, William Mohr and of Brooklyn; W. Engeman, William Mohr and Max Schmidt, of New-York, the Reservation Circle; Mrs. B. M. Shanley, of Newark, Elberon: Herman August, David Minzeshelmer and Herman August, David Minzesheimer and Adolph Libman, of New-York, and Judge Gott-fried Krueger, of Newark, Elberon Hotel cottages; Edward Murphy, of Troy, N. Y., Ocean-ave., Elberon; J. M. Lichentaur, of New-York, Elberon; L. Goldberger, of New-York, Barbour cottage, Ocean-ave., West End; Mrs. Henry Romanusid of New-York, Ocean-ave., Elberon. senwald, of New-York, Ocean-ave., Elberon.

MEXICO'S HOLY CITY.

In America's oldest republic you need take but few steps to be amid associations centuries indeed in age. So it is in the Holy City of the New World, although but recently did the traveller know that another besides Jerusalem existed. To the Mexican and mestizo Amecameca is the holiest of cities. Its people recognize the passing of time by the saints' days; for Amecameca observes more fetes and fasts than Amecameca observes more letes and facts ever did the inhabitants of any European city under papal rule, and a strange commingling of the Aztec and Catholic are some of these rites. Here the religious of Old Mexico and the Spanish conquest have merged into ceremonies and Here the religious of Old Mexico and the Spanish conquest have merged into ceremonles and customs picturesque in their weirdness. In the shadow of the Cacre Monte has the tragedy of the Crucifixion been repeated with human victims. Zealots crawl along the stony way that leads to its summit on their knees, leaving a trail of blood spots to mark their pathway. Beside the church walls men and women join in "sacred" dances with which their ancestors paid homars to the Aztec idols.

"macred" dances with which their ancestors paid homage to the Aztec idols.

But there is one thing of to-day about Amecameca—the interoceanic railroad, along which the traveller journeys from Vera Cruz into the heart of the republic, passes through it. But when the visitor alights from the train he is set back four centuries; for looming up before him is the venerable Dominican Church, built showt 1500. He appearance verifies its age, alhim is the venerable Dominican Church, built about 1500. Its appearance verifies its age, although the earthquakes which have now and then lifted up the country and put it down again have played sad havor with the walls and what were once beautiful decorations. But suppose the sunlight does gleam through its racks and crevices, and the statue of good St. Sebastian over its portal has crumbled away from head to waist, what of that? Perhaps "Our Sefor of Amecameca will some day restore it. We can wait." Such is the priest's reply. Then you remember that this is the land of mafians.—(Pilgrim.

HE CAN WHO THINKS HE CAN.

What would you think of a young man, ambitious to become a lawyer, who should surtound himself with a medical atmosphere and spend his time reading medical books? Do you think he would ever become a great lawyer by following such a course? No, he must put himself into a law atmosphere, where he can abto the legal note. He must be grafted into the legal tree so that he can feel its sap circulating through him. How long would it take a young man to become successful who puts himself into an atmosphere of failure and remains in it until he is soaked to saturation with the idea? How long would it take a man who depreciates himself, take of failure, thinks of failure, walks like a failure and dresses like a failure—who is always complaining of the insurmountable difficulty. sorb it and be steeped in it until he is attuned

culties in his way, and whose every step is on the road to failure—how long would it take him to arrive at the success goal? Would any one believe in him or expect him to win?

The majority of failures began to deteriorate by doubting or depreciating themselves or by losing confidence in their own ability. The moment you harbor doubt and begin to lose faith in yourself you capitulate to the enemy. Every time you acknowledge weakness, inefficiency or lack of ability you weaken your self-confidence, and that is to undermine the very foundation of all achievement. So long as you carry around a failure atmosphere and radiate doubt and discouragement you will be a failure. Turn about face; shut off all the currents of failure thoughts, of discouraged thoughts. Boldly face your goal face: shut off all the currents of failure thoughts, of discouraged thoughts. Boldly face your goal with a stout heart and a determined endeavor, and you will find that things will change for you. But you must see a new world before you can live in it. It is to what you see, to what you believe, to what you struggle incessantly to attain, that you will approximate.—(Success.

A HARD WOOD FOREST.

Eight Principal Species of the Southern Appalachians.

The greatest area of hardwood forest and the largest supply of hardwoods in the United States are in the region comprising the Southern Appalachian Mountains and the country lying between them and the Mississippi River. For the last two or three years the Bureau of Forestry has been carefully studying their region, which is rich in commercial species, especially yellow poplar, white, red, black and chestnut oak, chestnut, white pine and hemlock. A study was first made of the proportion of each of these species in the various types of forest, their merchantable yield and their rate of growth. Last summer eleven agents of the bureau were assigned to an investigation of the market conditions governing the logging and use of each of these species, and twelve more to a study of the important characteristics of each tree and the possibilities of each under management. The data obtained in this and previous studies are now being formulated for publication. Several bulletins will be issued, one of a general character discussing the conditions of the region as a whole, the others dealing with the several species particularly.

The field study covered more than 400 coun ties, and included all of Tennessee, Kentucky and West Virginia, the extreme western part of Maryland, the western portions of Virginia and the two Carolinas, and the northern parts of Georgia and Alabama. The bureau agents first visited the lumber centres of each county to interview the millmen and lumber dealers. Information was sought specially on these points: The remaining stands of timber and their qual-The remaining stands of timber and their quality, the annual cut and the uses to which it is put, land and stumpage values, the cost of logging and milling the prices of the finished product; the methods of logging employed, the specifications for timber in common use and how these specifications are changing, and the principal markets for lumber. The object of this preliminary work was to gain a thorough understanding of the market and business conditions prevailing in the hardwood regions. Such knowledge was necessary before the men could go into the woods and work out intelligently the best and most practical methods of handling the forests.

The study of the general forest conditions and the characteristics of each of the important species followed. This study included inquiry into the requirements of each species as to light, soil, and moisture, its seeding and reproductive capacity, its form and development in different types of forest, and the ways in which the various species affect each other in the competition for place and light; also the present methods of cutting, waste in logging, and the effects of logging upon the forest. To determine the chances of natural reproduction under existing logging methods, second growth and culled lands in all stages were carefully studied. The effects of fire and grazing upon the forest were also considered. Until the The study of the general forest conditions the forest were also considered. Until the voluminous data thus obtained have been tabulated and compared absolute figures and con-clusions cannot be announced, but sufficient progress has been made to warrant some general statements of conclusions.

For market value and amount of standing timber yellow poplar and white oak are the two most important trees of the region. These two most important trees of the region. These species were formerly found throughout almost the entire region in merchantable quantities, but they have been cut so extensively where there are transportation facilities that is is now usually necessary to go back a long distance into the woods to find first class stands of either of them. Poplar attains magnificent size in the coves of the mountain districts and in the rich river bottoms of central Tennessee and Kentucky, but its best development is reached in the higher mountains of Tennessee and North Carolina. White oak reaches its best development in the river valleys of Tennessee and Kentucky. White poplar always forms a small proportion of the timber of the nessee and Kentucky. White popiar always forms a small proportion of the timber of the area, it very often forms a large proportion of the merchantable timber. White oak is present in very much greater numbers than poplar over the region as a whole and occasionally forms over 50 per cent of the stand.

Lumbering has had a serious effect on the reproduction of both poplar and white oak. When the white oak is cut, as a general rule it is nartially replaced by inferior species, as the

When the white oak is cut, as a general rule it is partially replaced by inferior species, as the red and black oaks. Thus in many cases where the virgin stand contained over 50 per cent of white oak, the second crop contains less than 10 per cent. Often when poplar has been lumbered, only the best trees have been cut, and as these were comparatively few in number and occurred at irregular intervals the forest has not been opened up enough to let in sufficient light to allow young poplars to start sufficient light to allow young poplars to start growing. In addition, poplar seedlings are very easily injured by fire; even slight ground fires kill them. Fires have been very common throughout the region and thus successful re-production of poplar has often been greatly

Hemlock occurs over a small portion of the region and white pine over a still smaller part; region and white pine over a still smaller part; both confine themselves to the mountainous sections. As a rule, hemlock has not been considered merchantable because it is generally impossible to log and sell it in Northern markets in competition with hemlock from Michigan and Pennsylvania. The little remaining white pine is lumbered in a few localities on a large scale and the supply will soon be exhausted.

Chestnut is very abundant. It forms a large proportion of the stand in the mountain distillers but decreases in quantity westward, until

tricts, but decreases in quantity westward, until it practically disappears in Western Tennessee and Kentucky. Mature chestmut is damaged more severely by fire than any of the other specles of the region. A considerable part of its mature timber is defective for this reason. Much of the timber is also wormy. In the past but little chestnut has been cut for lumber, but the output is now increasing. A new use for chestnut, which has developed very rapidly in the last few years, is for making tannin extract. For this purpose all grades and sizes of chestnut above about five inches in diameter of chestnut above about hive inches in diameter are used. There are a number of factories making the extract, one of which consumes 150 cords of this wood daily. This industry makes possible the utilization of the limb and tops and the defective chestnut, which otherwise and the defective chestnut, which otherwise would be wasted and materially assist in conservative management by making this timber more valuable and cleaner logging practicable. Chestnut oak is abundant in the mountains, its stand decreasing westward. It is confined chiefly to the ridges, and in most sections is short bodied and of little value for sawings. It is usually expensive to lumber because of its inaccessibility. The chief value of chestnut oak in this rection has been for tanbark for which.

accessibility. The chief value of chestnut oak in this region has been for tanbark, for which, in some places, it has been largely cut.

Red and black oak are most abundant in the western lowland part of the region, where they often form over 70 per cent of the stand. In addition to their use in large amounts for lumber and slack cooperage, they are also now extensively cut slong the navigable rivers for rall-red ties for which purpose preservative treat. road ties, for which purpose preservative treat-ment has recently made them available. These oaks form a relatively small part of the forest in the eastern mountainous districts, where in the past almost none of them have been cut.

There are a number of large permanent mills, but over the region as a whole most of the lumbering is still done by portable mills. These move through the timber, and the cutting is cleaner than it formerly was. This heavier cutcleaner than it formerly was. This heavier cutting, on account of the requirements of the two
most important species, poplar and white oak,
for light, is usually a good thing for the future
crop, especially for poplar reproduction.
The demands upon this hardwood forest are
enormous and varied. Great industries employing large manufacturing plants depend upon it
for mill supplies. The most important of these
industries are those using hardwoods for slack

CHASING THE FOX.

Some Good Sport Enjoyed in North Carolina.

Thursday morning of Christmas week was fair and cold, and the howling winds of the day before had passed; the conditions for trailing a fox in Robeson County were improving. It was 4:30 o'clock when I called the boys, and inside of thirty minutes we were in the field. The moon shone brightly, and the air was crisp. On leaving Colonel McRae's house, we passed through the barnyard and went toward the river. The dogs were wild and eager. Ridley and Jeff ranged far away, hunting for Reynard's track. But Brown Mollie sounded the first significant note; her cold nose told her that a fox had travelled the old log road, in the woods, during the night. She could smell him on the rocks and logs. As the trail went our way, we encouraged the little dog. Harl, a coldnosed dog, joined Mollie and helped her to carry the track on. Jane and Jeff and Ridley got a faint scent now and then, but not enough inspire more than a whine. It was fortunate that the trail was cold, for, had it been hot, the dogs could not have followed it over the frozen

Every man was looking to his dogs, for as we had not had a race, no one knew what the other fellow's hounds could do. Commodore Hoyle was harking to Harl, Blue, Speckled Mollie, Lead and June, while Dr. Henderson was relying on Wise, Drum, Trump and Judge; Badger Bryant had great faith in Brown Mollie, Jeff, Ridley, Jane, Sam, Twig and Queen, while Kirk Sturgeon and Joe Flenniken were setting store by Black Rock, Screamer and Wade. I waited for a call from Red Rock or Drive. I do not believe that there are eighteen better running dogs to be found in this State than could be picked from that pack. Jeff and Ridley belong to J. L. Dorsey, a breeder of the best July hounds; his home is at Albertville, Ala. These dogs look like aristocrats. Jeff is nine

years old, and can throw dust in the face of any dog in the bunch; he runs like a deer, and when you hear his unique cry, you may follow, for he never sounds a note until he smells a fox. He and Ridley hunt for foxes and nothing The scent of the mollie cottontail else. has no charms for that pair of handsome hounds. Twig and Sam and Brown Mollis are three of the finest little fox dogs that ever lived; they stick well, and move along. Black Rock is the best all-around fox dog in the pack. He is always keen and determined; others may quit, but Rock will go on to the end. Speckled Mollie, ring-tailed and sharp-nosed, is a favorite in the Hoyle kennel; she runs fast, and is a good looking animal. Wise and Trump trail well, and have sweet tongues. Wade, a big dog of the Barnett stock, never drops his trail, and is always ready for a race. He is strong

By sunrise the dogs were trailing here and there and everywhere; foxes had run the roads and logs. Every dog seemed to have a trail of his own, but the pack was unable to get together. At one time it looked as if Jeff, Ridley, Mollie, Jane, Black Rock, Red Rock, Trump, Harl and Wise would start a fox, for they came down an old road in a bunch, making a great noise. But, much to the disappointment of the hunters, they scattered again. Jeff, the one on whom we most relied, had quit opening, and gone to ranging. Ridley was not enthused, and Mollie at a loss to know which way to go. The trail grew colder the further up the thicket we went. A few of the long eared hounds kept mouthing on it, but we were discouraged, and ready to go to a new field when Ridley gave a call behind us, below where we had crossed the little stream. His short, choppy "yock-yocks" began to fall thick and fast when the welcome "whiff-whiff" of old Jeff was heard. It was then that Badger Bryant let fly a keen yell, and a "hark to Jeff." Men and dogs turned, for those who knew Jeff felt certain that he was about to get a run. "Whiff-whiff-whiff" came the stern call of the old hound. The straggling dogs scrambled through the underbrush to get to him. trail grew colder the further up the thicket we

At the very moment the frost was melting and dripping from the tree limbs like rain, and beyond the woods the ground had commenced to thaw. Everything was right for a lively fox to thaw. Everything was right for a fively loss chase. Our good luck had begun when Jeff sounded his well known call. As I went hurrying over the grass and vines I wanted to yell. My sporting blood began to boll. "Whiff-whiff!" Jeff was off with Ridley, Twig and Sam at his heels! The fox had

ley, Twig and Sam at his heels! The fox had slipped out and crossed the thicket. Jane, Lead and June soon joined the lead dogs, and swelled the volume of music. Mollie, hurrying on to get in, met the fox. It was then the real race began. Old Reynard set out for the cotton fields and a long run. In making good the double, Mollie and the drove of dogs that followed her left Jeff, and the drove of dogs that followed her left Jeff, Ridley, Twig, June and Jane far behind. As the crow flies that fox ran to a creek back of Hillside Church. He was running for his life, and had a fearful task before him, for the dogs were keen and experienced. Brown Mollie was hot after him, and she sets a pace that will kill. As she showed the way we yelled a time or two to get Jeff and the others from their own recket. It was a few minutes howaver until two to get Jeff and the others from their own racket. It was a few minutes, however, until Jeff discovered that the bulk of the pack had gone ahead of him. He closed his mouth and rushed on, but, like a wild wind, Mollie had disappeared and was almost out of hearing. But the foolish fox turned in a sharp circle and came back as if he were trying to let Jeff, Jane, Ridley and Twig, the fastest dogs, get in. Within fifteen minutes after the fox was unkennelled fifteen minutes after the fox was unkennelled eighteen of the twenty-two dogs were crying on his track. Jeff had gone to the front, and was literally burning the wind, making very few mistakes, and driving hard, with head up and tail curled over his back. Jeff is fast, but not wild. His tongue never utters a false cry, and if he makes a loss he strikes ahead of where he quit. If he is feeling well all the other dogs need to do is run him. He can carry the trail and keep out of the way. But that day he had fast company. Black Rock, Twig, Jane and Ridley, Speckled Moille, to say nothing of Red Rock, Sam, Wade, June and Brown Mollie, were there. For two hours that fox ran like the woods were burning behind him. The dogs packed well and made up the losses without much delay. Men and hounds were enjoying the race, and it was evident from the way Reynard circled that he fifteen minutes after the fox was unkennelled

and hounds were enjoying the race, and it was evident from the way Reynard circled that he was about ready to give up the ghost. Joe Flenniken, Badger and myself were keeping close up, with the hope of seeing the finish. But, alas, we were to be disappointed—a new fox crossed the road near us and somebody called the dogs. Whoever it was thought, of course, that it was the same fox that we were running. The dogs divided, and we soon had two foxes going. Black Rock and Lead stuck running. The dogs divided, and we soon had two foxes going. Black Rock and Lead stuck to the first one and killed him inside of twenty-five minutes. The fresh fox, not realizing that the yelling was on his account, scurried away and lay down in a reed patch. The dogs trailed him up and got a sight race. Hoyle's Harl and Joe Flenniken were pushing him when he went to cover in a field of small pines. We chased that fox until hunters and hounds

We chased that fox until nunters and hounds were so tired that they could hardly go. We made the mistake of taking the dogs out before they were fed. The last hour of the race was run in a thicket of vines, briars and dry grass. The dogs made a loss, and, thinking of the races to come, I suggested that we call them off and go home. But Jane and Sam would not listen to the horn; they struck off and went on. Commoders Hoyle, who stond on the opposite side medore Hoyle, who stood on the opposite side modore Hoyle, who stood on the opposite side of the woods from the rest of us, put June, Trump and Blue in with Jane and Sam, and caught the fox within ten minutes after we made the loss. The commodore had proved himself the best hunter in the party. He stuck to the last. We were all satisfied, for we had had two races lasting two hours each, and caught both foxes.

As we passed the home of Mr. McLaurin or our way to Colonel McRae's, Mrs. McLaurin or

our way to Colonel McRac's, Mrs. McLaurin or some other good woman there sent out an armful of bread for the dogs. That is the sort of kind-ness that hunters do not forget. We felt then and there that we were in the hands of our

friends.

The feature of the day was the brilliant running of Screamer, who has been sick all season. She went in and led for two hours. This did Joe Fienniken so much good that he came near running himself to death to keep up.

We had more fun Friday and Saturday. Friday morning we jumped a fox out of a fallen tree top, and started the entire pack after him; he went to a mean swamp five miles away. But

next morning. We caught a fox, but had the misfortune to start three foxes and scatter the hounds. Black Rock, Sam and Wilkinson's Jeff followed the first one and killed him. We left Maxton Saturday night for our re-

spective homes, and the boys have not yet quit talking about the trip and the hunt. We shall never forget the good people of Robeson who were so kind to us.

were so kind to us.

The only mishap that we heard of on the return visit to the hospitable home of Mr. Patterson was the sudden disappearance of a fine turkey. Somebody evidently lifted one of Miss Mary Currie's turkeys, and the theft lies between Dr. S. M. Henderson and Joe Flenniken, as they were the highest reachers in the party.—("Red Buck," in Charlotte Observer.

SWIMMERS DO THE CRAWL

Newest Movement for Sprinters-It Is Fast, but Awkward Looking.

The evolution of speed swimming makes an interesting study. Unlike the majority of athletic sports, which have developed slowly, gradually and sequently, swimming has advanced in great revolutionary leaps, interspersed by periods of absolute stagnation. What strokes were used before the beginning of this century is a matter of conjecture. The "breast" is really the first stroke the description of which has come to us, and if any faster ones were used we do not know of them.

In the last fifty years, however, speed swimming has made gigantic strides, and the progress has been marked by numerous and radical changes. The "single overarm" was the first improvement on the "breast" stroke, and its invention was considered a marvel of ingenuity, but its triumph was a short one, and the "double overarm" soon supplanted it. Then the "scissor kick" put in an appearance, closely followed by the "trudgeon," and now, again, a wave of reform has wept over the swimming world, and the "crawl" is being hailed on every side as the only racing stroke of the future.

A peculiar and noticeable feature of this forward trend of speed swimming is the fact that none of the succeeding improvements are the outcome of scientific study; they were simply stumbled upon accidentally. Of this, the "crawl" is probably the best illustration. A few years ago, in the heyday of the "trudgeon," a match was arranged in Sydney, Australia, between "Tums" Cavill, a member of the tamous family of swimmers, and Sid Davis, a fast Balmain lad. One of the provisions of the match was that Cavill should swim with his legs tied, and in spite of this handicap he defeated his opponent. The spectators then urged that a second race be arranged at once, to enable Cavill to try his speed while having the use of his legs, and, Davis graciously accepting the task of pacemaker, the men met again. Imagine the surprise of every one, the two swimmers included, when "Tums" was beaten decisively.

This set Dick Cavill thinking, and he reasoned out that if "Tums" could swim better without the use of his legs his kick was evidently defective. But, if this was the case, what was the right leg movement?
Dick set himself without delay to the task of

finding it, and he began his experiments by giving the stiff, straight legged kick used by the natives of Colombo (and hitherto the subject

of his ridicule) a thorough test.

How well he succeeded we all know. He soon found that the awkward kick, combined with a How well he succeeded we all know. He soon found that the awkward kick, combined with a short, snappy overarm stroke, gave plenty of speed, and he decided to try the combination in the one hundred yard championship of Australia. He was beaten by Bishop, as all may remember, but the race marked the advent of a new era in the history of swimming. Cavill led by several yards at the end of the first lap, proving the stroke very fast for a short distance, and it was realized by most of the spectators that only his inability to keep up the tremendous exertion caused his defeat.

The after effects of this race were remarkable. The stroke was immediately taken up by some of the best sprinters in Australia, and a school of "crawlers" was formed Cavill, Wickman, Healy, Langdon and Hobson became its best exponents, and they soon swam their way into fame. Cavill's visit to England, in 1902, served to introduce the "crawl" into Europe, but it found scant favor there, and only a few saw fit to adopt it.

Meanwhile, its fame had reached our shores,

Meanwhile, its fame had reached our shores, and many anxious inquiries about it were sent over the water; but the descriptions which came in answer were absolutely unintelligible, and nothing could be learned from them. Frank Gailey, an Australian resident of San Francisco, the New York and Professor Gus Sundstrom, of the New-York Athletic Club, then attempted to demonstrate the points of the new stroke, but no one paid much attention to them, and it was not until Zoltan de Holmay defeated our fastest sprinters with it at the Olympic championships, that swimmers grasped its working and realized its

The knowledge led at once to the formation of experimental classes in all of the principal cities, and the results obtained are really wonderful. Reports from every side state the swimmer adopting the "craw!" invariably clips from one adopting the "crawl" invariably clips from one to four seconds off his time in fifty yards within the first month, and this fact is borne out by the performance of the "crawlers" in competition.

On December 5 a one hundred yard open handleap was held at the New-York Athletic Club, and two club members, George Van Cleaf and Jack Lawrence, made a joint attack on the twenty-five yard world's record on their way to the hundred. They had been considered very indifferent sprinters previously, yet with the newly acquired stroke they both negotiated the distance in 121-5 seconds, equalling the standing figures, and if Lawrence had not been caught napping at the start he would undoubtedly have beaten the world's record. This sweeping improvement is an irrefutable argument in favor of the "crawl," and com-

argument in favor of the "crawl." and competent judges are already prophesying a new era in history of speed swimming. Of course, there are many skeptics who decry it as a freak stroke, good only for short sprints; but these men said the same about the "trudgeon" at its first appearance, yet distance swimmers are now using it almost entirely.

Every one will agree that the "crawl," with

its present whirlwind movements, cannot be held over a long course, but what prevents our decreasing the ratio of speed of these movements in proportion to the distance to be covered? It is simply a question of mathematics. Prominent Is simply a question of mathematics. Prominent coaches, both amateur and professional, seem to think that this will soon be done, and Otto Wahle, our leading expert, expressed himself ready to bet that in two or three years' time any one not using the "crawl" will have to take a back seat when it comes to racing. While there is every probability of it, just at present a new ankle twist or knee bend may come out at any moment to upset calculations, and relegate the "crawl" to the land of exploded theories. It has "crawl" to the land of exploded theories. It happened before, and it may happen again. For a description of the "crawl" let us loo its inventor. Dick Cavill, who writes as follows

in a Sydney paper:
"The 'crawl' is a modification of the 'trudgeon.'
The swimmer lies perfectly flat on his stomach
and does not roll at all, breathing by a slight twist of the head only every three or four strokes. The arms are held a little bent at the elbow and don't reach out as in the 'trudgeon,' but dip in at the height of one's head, and are then brought down smartly until stretched out alongside. The strokes must be taken very rapidly. The legs are held straight and rigid, with foot bent back, and are moved up and down, alternately and continually, keeping time

with the opposite arm and striking the water with the instep."

The "crawl" is not pretty to look at, and some one compared it very justly to the antics of a wounded shark. The onlooker sees merely a wounded shark. The onlower sees merely a great splash tearing over the water without any sign of its cause. Still none can deny that it is very fast, and, unless present indications fall completely, we will be treated to a wholesale slaughter of records just as soon as our swimmers have mastered it thoroughly.—(Baltimore

ANTS THAT GROW MUSHROOMS. Professor J. R. Ainsworth Davis gives latest proofs of the ant's right to our applause. He

"In tropical America the traveller in their native region often sees thousands of ants marching in column of route, each holding in its powerful jaws a piece of green leaf about tree top, and started the entire pack after him; he went to a mean swamp five miles away. But if it had not been for the interference of a cur dog we would have caught him. All of the dogs, except one or two, did well that morning. Commodore Hoyle's Mollie pleased him greatly. Wise and Trump stuck to the last. It was an exciting race.

That afternoon we returned to Mr. Dan Patterson's, where we had a fast, killing race the street of a sixpence. These they take to their the size of a sixpence. These they take to their nests. The material is used as an elaborate surface and an elaborate skill and intelligence than that in which human beings engage. The mushroom grower sets spawn in the beds he prepares, but the ant does not need to do this. The desired spawn soon makes its appearance in the chewed leaf. But in its natural state it is inedible, and must undergo careful treatment before it yields the the size of a sixpence. These they take to their

Foreign Resorts.

E cheveningen -8 HOURS FROM LONDON OR PARIS. -

the Rorth Sea.

Che Most Fashionable Seaside Resort on

THE BEST HOTELS ARE:

Foreign Resorts.

PALACE NOTEL. HOTEL KURNAUS. HOTEL D'OBANGE. NOTEL GARRI. SAYOY HOTEL. HOTEL RAUCH.

Bad-Nauheim vs The Kaiserhof Leading and Largest First-Class Rotel.

B. HABERLAND, Prop Mad-Nauheim

AUGUSTA VICTORIA

FIRST-CLASS FAMILY HOUSE. Renovated 1905 with every Modern Comfort. Suites and rooms with pri-rate Baths, 150 Rooms, Lift, Electric Light, Steam heat, Large Marble Hall, Unique Position, right opposite Sprudel and Bathing Establishments, English and American clientele.

A. KOEHLER, Manages

Opposite Friedrick

Street Station.

Proprietor-J. P. ALETTER,

The Most Fashionable HOTEL of the Metropolis. The Continental.

Prop.; Adlon & Klicks. European Advertisements.

LONDON SHOPS.

HEW & EXCLUSIVE DESIGNS IN SILKS FOR 1905. LACES, RIBBONS, HOSIERY, FLOWERS, AND DRESS MATERIALS.

LONDON. W. MAS. SHOOLBRED & CO. (Established 1822.) GENERAL DRAPERS

VERE STREET & OXFORD STREET.

Silks, Dresses, Mantles, Costumes, Gloves, Laces, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Underwear & Hosiery, Men's & Boys' Clothing, Hats, Boots, etc. Moderate Prices.

Jas. Shoolbred & Co., 151 to 162. TOTTENHAM COURT ROAD. LONDON. W.

PARIS SHOPS.

ocation d'Automodile. Garage Bob Walter, 83, GRAND ARMEE, PARIS.

Foreign Resorts.

LONDON HOTELS.

Z AVOY HOTEL,LONDON HOTEL DE LUXE OF THE WORLD The rooms are bright, fresh and airy, and delightfully quiet. Bathroom to every Suita

SAVOY RESTAURANT. The most famous Restaurant in Europe. Orchestra plays during Dinner and the Opera Supper.

CLARIDGE'S HOTEL The Centre of Fashionable Lond

"The Last Word" of Modern Hotel Luxury. Charming suites with private entrance, bathroom, etc.! Oper 300 rooms. Nearly 100 bathrooms. A magnificent Royal Sutte.

HE CARLTON Hotel, Restaurant, and Grill Room,

LONDON.

FRANCE, BELGIUM AND HOLLAND.

Grand Hotel BOULEYARD DES CAPULINES AND PLACE— DE L'OPERA. 1,000 ROOMS WITH PRIVATE BATHS. TARIFF ON APPLICATION.

GARIS (Favorite American House.) Hotel Chatham.

DARIS. Hotel de l'Athence, OPPOSITE THE GRAND OPERA. The Modern Hotel of Paris. E. ARMBRUSTER. Manager.

PARIS HOTEL DE LILLE ET d'ALBION, 22. Rue St. Honore, close to Piace Vendome. First class. All modern improvements. Every home comfort. Large hall. Bestsurant, lun.heons and dinners at fixed price or à la carto. Telegrams: LILLALZION, PARIS.—Henri Abadie. Proprietos.

Hotel du Palais Heated throughout; rooms from 4 frs.; with board 10 frs.

mushroom which the ant desires. The necessary work is done by a special caste of gardener ants. These weed out obnoxious germs, etc., and, pruning off the tips of the threads, prevent them from growing into the air and producing useless toadstools. As a result of this the threads swell into innumerable little rounded white thickenings, each of which is about one-fiftieth of an inch across. It is these which are the mushrooms. These curious bodies constitute the sole food of the ant—or, at any rate, the chief food."—(Science.

GENERAL GRANT'S JOKE. General Frederick Grant tells how, at a certain

military post in the West, one night, just after the sounding of "taps," a detail was called for from one of the companies to bring from the married quarters to the guardhouse a private who had been beating his wife. First Sergeant Mulligan called

FRANCE, BELGIUM AND HOLLAND.

Aix=Les=Bains. GRAND HOTEL D'AIX

AIX-LES-BAINS | ROBERT TRAMU, Leuvre & Savoy Hetel) Manager. Electric Light. Facing Casino Park

Ostend-Hotels On Sea Front

THE "CONTINENTAL," 400 BEDS.

"SPLENDID," 400 BEDS.

"KURSAAL & BEAU SITE, 150 BEDS.

ARRANGEMENTS—PENSION, ROOM & MEALS

ACCORDING TO LOCATION OF ROOMS.

AUG. DECLERCK. Proprietor.

HOTELS IN GERMANY.

A IX-LA-CHAPELLE A Nuellens Hotel

BADEN-BADEN Adjoining The HOTEL MESSMER Curhaus.

RANKFORT OF The Leading Hotel. FRANKFURTER HOF MUNICH Finest Situation, New Hall & Auto-Garage.

Continental Botel AURENBERG | Setel-de-Litte WURTTEMBERGER-HOF

AAILDUNGEN-BAD DE TO DATE THE QUISISANA

HOTEL DE RUSSIE. Munich.

Wurttemberg. Black forest. for the successful treatment of Chronic and Aducts with same and Gout. Nerve and Spinal Marrow diseases, Neurasthenia, Ischias, Lameness of all kinds from Accidenta, and Chronic diseases of the Joints and Bonea. Further Curative methods are Steam and Hot Air Baths, Swedish Health Gymnastics (System Dr. Zander), Electrotherapy, Massage, Air Cures (430 metros above Sea), celebrated Enz-Promenade, splendid Fir Woods, Kur For PROSPECTUS and information apply to the Rgi.

For PROSPECTUS and information apply to the Rgi.

AUSTRIA, HUNGARY & SWITZERLAND

(AUSTRIA.) JIENNA The Finest He HOTEL BRISTOL

Located on the Fashionable Karntherriag and the favorite resort of Americans. Portect French Culsine and choice wines.

D GD' HOTEL HUNGARIA First-Class Hotel with Panoramic View over the Danube. Every modern comfort. Exclusive American & English patronage. CHARLES J. BURGER, Manager, formerly of Imperial Rotel, Vicana.

RANZENSBAD & High Class. Hotel Kopp—Konigsvilla.

GENEVA HOTEL BEAU RIVAGE

Finest Position on the Lake, facing Mon Blano. Beautiful Terrace, Concerts in Summor. Public and private baths. Lifty, Electric light all ever. Steam heating, Every modern comfort. Managed by Pro-prietors. MAYER & KURZ.

NTERLAKEN. Elerated Position RUGEN-HOTEL JUNGFRAUBLICK DELIGHTFUL VIEWS OVER GLACIERS AND LAKES. J. OESCH-MULLER, Proprietor & Manager

AUSANNE **Grand Hotel**

LTD., CO., HOTELS BEAU SITE, & RICHE-MONT. THE MODERN HOTELS OF LAUSANNE. SUPERB VIEWS OF LAKE AND MOUNTAINS. SEST AMERICAN AND ENGLISH PATRONAGE

ARIENBAD. HOTEL WEIMAR. TURICH (YEAR ROUND)

The Baur au Lac. ITALY AND SOUTH OF FRANCE.

IN BEAUTIFUL MENUA. PRIVATE PARK

EDEN PALACE."